# Bedford Inquirer.

## BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865,

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Hon. D. E. ARMSTRONG. Subject to decision of the Legislative Confer STRICT ATTORNEY, J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Rus

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Redford.

COUNTY SURVETOR, DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata. JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

#### OUR TICKET.

The Convention of the Union party called by the Union County Committee, assembled in this place on last Tuesday, the 27th inst., and placed in nomination a ticket to be voted for, by the Union men, at the coming October election. The Convention was composed of the best material in the county, composed the Convention. Never in the presented to the citizens of Bedford county; a ticket so uniformly capable of discharging the duties of the various offices for which they are respectively nominated. The vention is composed of men who are leading business men in their respective localities. The Convention again presented D. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Legislative Conference. Mr. Armstrong is an old soldier, who served three years in the 8th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He served us creditably in the last House of an act of justice to return him.

JOHN T. KEAGY was nominated for District Attorney. Mr. Keagy is a young lawyer who graduated in the office of His Honor, Judge King. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the service and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks.

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING received the nomination for Associate Judge, and Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, for Treasurer. These gentlemen have both seen very severe service and have made for themselves a record which will ever be spoken of with pride by the citizens of this county.

DANIEL SAMS, received the nomination for County Surveyor; WILLIAM KIRK, for Jury Commissioner; HENRY J. BRUNER, for County Commissioner; JOHN S. HET-RICK and LEONARD BITTNER, for Poor Directors; JAMES ALLISON, for Auditor, and Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, for Coroner. Never | every breath. Aye, but now cringingly they were better men presented for the suffrages of the people for offices of the same grade. Six out of the eleven nominations were given to men who have proved themselves wor-thy on many hard fought neus, of the confidence of the people. Now, friends, let us go to work manfully and elect them; let us rebellion, organized resistance, burned out county. The time has come, when the men the Government, inaugurated civil war, who have no more patriotism than to sympathize with the enemies of our flag should be hurled from every position of confidence in the country. Friends, go to work, the campaign has commenced.

## THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS QUES-TION.

Under the above caption, the Gazette of the l6th inst. contains on its first page two extracts from the New York Observer (Presbyterian) and an answer to them from the Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic). The latter is an inconical diatribe against The latter is an ironical diatribe against Protestants generally and Presbyterians and Methodists particularly, without the least pretension to a discussion of the question its columns, are marked by a calm and able discussion of subjects of vital interest to the whole country. The Observer while discusing the Catholic and negro questions points out what it deems their bearing on the political questions of the day, but with an express denial of being actuated by any spirit of persecution. It is the high privilege of the press to discuss all questions bearing on our political, social, moral or religious condition as a nation and the dangers that may threaten us from any source. It is also the privilege of the people to read and judge for themselves, of the justice and reasonableness of such discussions. For this purpose we print the articles from the Observer in full on our first page this week and propose next week to publish the article from the Freeman's Journal, together with the Popes Encyclical letter, so that our readers may be enabled to compare the various articles and understand their true value and import. We ask for them a careful perusal and an impartial judgment. Much as we deprecate the introduction of sectarianism into the political arena, when our political opponents persist in covertly bringing up and appealing to sectarian prejudices, we feel obliged to set matters in their true light before our readers.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIALS. The following remarks, from the Jour Commerce, show very clearly where shoe pinches:

"The trial presents a picture which will be by no means honorable to us in history. There is no pretense, that we know of, on the part of the Court or the Judge Advocate, or any one else, that a large mass of the evof any one ease, that a far he mass of the ev-idence given has anything to do with the cases of the accused. The civilized world will look with surprise and regret on the strange spectacle presented by this Court or Commission, assuming jurisdiction to try men and women for capital offenses, where Commission, assuming jurisdiction to try men and women for capital offenses, where the civil courts are in full power, and after assuming this jurisdiction proceeding to heap up a mass of iestimony designed sole-ly to reach the public mind, and utterly without reference to the question of guilt or innocence of any of the prisoners. "We may be pardoned, in view of such a scene for entering once more on our record

scene, for entering once more on our record a plea in behalf of due process of law. It is the grand fortification of life, property and

Without discussing the merits of the ca it is very much exercised on account of our honor. Now we have not the least fear for

the honor of the country, but if it is the honor of the rebel leaders and those who sympathise with them, the Journal included, then its fears are indeed well founded. The evidence is entirely too searching for the very acute and sensitive organization of the Journal. It would rather that some mate rial evidence should be passed by than that and the ticket nominated by them was in so much should appear that is, not so much strict harmony with the order of men who irrevelant to the case, as, damaging to our honor. For our own part we are satisfied history of the Union party has there been that nothing has occurred since the breaking out of the rebellion so well calculated to set the country in its proper light before the world, and to show its leaders and their sympathizers in their true position as a band ticket presented by the Union County Con- of felons. If the case of the New York rioters, had been half as thoroughly investigated we have no doubt there would have been quite a lusty crying out for our honor not only by the Journal of Commerce, but also, by quite a number of Journals of like proclivities. Though our honor might have suffered considerably, it would have all been for the good of the country, just as in the present case. We have no doubt the Daily Representatives and it will be no more than News also feels like crying out for our honor just now. Has the Journal had a hand in the \$25,000 along with Ben Wood?

## WHO CAN FORGET ?

"The war is over. Former political questions are settled. "Old things have passed away, behold, all things are become new!" Let the past be forgotten."-Gazette

of June 23. Ah, yes the "war is over." This is an ad mission for the men who denounced, with bitter sarcasm, the men who contended that the rebellion would be crushed by the power of arms. "The South can't be crushed !" was heard on all sides, but like all prophets of evil they failed, and now they admit the "war "Former political questions are is over!" ettled." How mild and gentle! How do cile these fellows of '62, '63 and '64 have ecome. Who does not recollect their sav ageness and the threat that accompanied say, "let the past be forgotten." Fair would they have us forget that they ignored the "stars and stripes" and flaunted the "red white, and red," yea and fain would they tion on every hand, conspired to aid the end the reign of Copperheadism in Bedford Union men, encouraged desertion, reviled propagated treason in its vilest forms and encouraged their sons to join the rebel army. Verily, they would have us forget that fifty thousand men were required to be distributed throughout the Northern States to maintain "law and order." We are sorry, but we can't forget so readily.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

## THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Remarkable evidence as to a Newspa-per.-Ecn. Wood's News in a curi-ous category.-Twenty-five thou-sand dollar checks in his favor.-Rebel gold supporting a rebel or-gan in New York.-Geo. Wilkes and Abram D. Russell verify Ben.'s signature.

EXAMINATION OF D. L. EASTWOOD.

By Judge Advocate Holt.-Live in Mon-treal, Canada ; am Assistant Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Bank ; am acquainted with Jacob Thompson, merly Secretary of the Interior of the ted States, and with the account which he kept with the Ontario Bank. The moneys deposited in that bank to his credit, accryst drom the negotiation of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury of the so-called Confederate States upon their

the so-called Confederate States upon these agents at Liverpool. Q.-State whether or not in the course of the disbursements made by Jacob Thomp-son, of the fund placed to his credit, this re-quisition was drawn on the bank (exhibit-ing to witness a paper given below)? A.-it was; it is in my handwriting. Q.-Please read it to the court? A.-(Reading the paper:) "MONTREAL, August 10, 1864. Wanted from the Ontario Bank, on New

"MONTREAL, August 10, 1864. Wanted from the Ontario Bank, on New York, in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., for \$25,000 current funds, \$10,000 debit ex \$15, 000." The paper shows that the requisition was originally drawn in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., and that the name of D. L. Eastwood was afterwards substituted. Q.-State the exact condition of that pa-per? A -As it reads now, it is a draft on

per? A.—As it reads now, it is a draft on New York, payable to the order of D. L. Eastwood; that is myself. Eastwood ; that is myself. Q.—State how that change in the requisi-tion occurred? A.—The name of Benjamin Wood, as it appeared originally, was erased at Mr. Thompson's request, and my name, as an officer of the bank, was substituted. Q.—That is the original paper, is it not ? A.—It is

Q.-That is the original paper, is it not? A.-It is. Q.-Now look at this bill of exchange (another paper was exhibited to the witness,) and state whether it was drawn upon that requisition? A.-It was. By request of the Judge-Advocate the witness then read the paper to the court. It is dated Montreal, Aug. 16 1864, and is directed to the Cashier of the City Bank, New-York, and the wording is as follows: "At three days' sight please pay to order of D. L. Eastman, in current funds, twenty-five thousand dollars, valaue' received, and charge the same to the account of this Branch." Bran

Branch." The indorsement on the bill directs the payment to be made to Hon. Bejamin Wood or order, signed B. F. Wood. Q.—You state that twenty-five thousand dollars for which this bill was drawn is the same for which that requisition was made by Mr. Thompson in the name of Baujamio by Mr. Thompson in the name of Benjamin Wood. A.-It was.

Q .- State whether or not the bill of ex hange you have just read is the original change you have just read is the original one? A.—It is. Q.—Where did you obtain it? A.—I ob-tained it in New York, from the cashier of the bank on which it was drawn.

Q.—Does it bear the marks of having een paid? A.—I am not acquainted with the usual marks of cancelling in New York but I understood that it had been paid.

The witness stated further that been paid. acquainted with the Benjamin Wood refer-red to, but he supposed it to be the same who, at the date of that transaction, was a member of the Congress of the United

Cross Examined by Mr. Aiken-Did not Cross Examined by AP. Arken-Did not recollect of having cashed any drafts or checks in favor of James Watson Wallace, Richard Montgomery, James B. Merritt or John Wilkes Booth. About the last of Oc-tober, Booth purchased a bill on the bank at Newtral with which, witness, was connected. ed before. Judge-Advocate exhibited the wit-

ss a list of localities on which drafts had hese a list of localities on which drafts had been made on the Ontario Bank, and reques-ted him to give the dates and amounts of the drafts which, as shown by the paper, had been drawn on New York.

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE WILKES. By Judge-Advocate Holt-Am acquainted

John Minor Botts HIS VIEW ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE SUF-

FRAGE, &C. WASHINGTON, June 17. I had to pleasure of meeting John Mi-nor Botts o-day. He has changed but lit-tle during he past four years, though he shows make of increased age. But his

shows make of increased age. But his manner is sprompt and peremtory as ever, and his views of public affairs are marked by the san clearness and boldness which always chacterized his political opinions. He is no satisfied with the policy adopted by the Govriment in regard to suffrage. He thinksi unwise to restrict the right of the distribution of the strength of the suffrage. He thinks! inwise to restrict the right of voting by requiring too etringent carbo-He would have the right of holding office restricted a reat deal more than it is, so that ni manshould ever hold office. South or North, who has not always been a thor-ough meconpromising Union man. He thinks that jongress should make a law by which very nan should be required, as a condition of holding any office in the Uni-ted Stries Borth or South, to swear that ted Stes, florth or South, to swear that he has neve done, written, or said anything to preudice or injure the authority of the Government of the United States, nor in Government of the United States, nor in any wy, by act or word, given aid, comfort or enouragement to its enemies. This wouldkeep all the powers of the Govern-ment i the hands of loyal men, and Mr. Botts links it quite as much needed in the Northy in the South, for he says that the Coppeheads in the North have given more aid to be rebellion than thousands in the Rebelliates and are far more dangerous Rebel tates, and are far more dangerous

Rebel states, and are far more dangerous to the nture peace and welfare of the coun-try. Ie would have every Copperhead, who cald not take the oath above recited, excluded from office; and the same oath, covering the same ground and couched in the same terms, should be required of every man i every section of the country, as a condition of holding office. In his way no man could vote for a disloyal andidate anywhere. But Mr. Botts think that the effect of requiring so strin-

ent n oath as a condition of voting, will aver tendency to perpetuate the influence have tendency to perpendite the influence of Rhel *leaders* over the masses of the peo-ple inSouthern neighborhoods. They find themelves in the same boat—excluded alike fromill participation in public affairs betrong participation in public analysis be-cause of their past relations to each other; and tey will naturally, he thinks, under these error analysis of the laders will thus perpetuate their influ-ence and control. But if the masses of the ence ind control. But if the masses of the peopl are allowed to vote, while their lea-ders are prevented, by the stringency of the oath equired, from being *caudidates* for of-fice, the voters will have to look elsewhere for thir leaders, and thus the connection betwein them will be broken up. Mr.Botts is very anxious that President Lobara chord share his policy so as to de-

Johnson should shape his policy so as to de-prive hose who have hitherto controlled the pilitical sentiment and action of the South of all future influence and authority, an. he thinks it must be done by some such

an . he whinks it must be done by some course as he suggests in regard to suffrage. In regard to negro suffrage, Mr. Botts says that, aside from all other reasons against it, it would do more than all other measures combined to perpetuate the authority of the old slaveholders. Whatever may be their old slaveholders. W hatever may be then present temper, it is certain that sconer or later these men must employ their former slaves as free laborers. He thinks they will as a general thing, do so throughout the en-tire South. It will be for their interest (and that must in the end control their ac-tion) to make found of the freed slaves. (and that make friends of the freed sl.ves-tion) to make friends of the freed sl.ves-and this they will do. As a necessary con-sequence, the negroes, dependent upon them for employment, wages and everything them for employment, wages and everything they have will be guided oy their advice in voting as, in everything else, and thus the effect of giving them the suffrage would is to multiply largely the political power of their former masters. This, Mr. Bots thinks, would necessarily be the case for many years, until the nogroes become suffi-ciently educated and indep ident to think they ought not to have the suffrage until that time arrives. that time arrives.

Mr. Botts has never voted or taken any olitical action whatever under the Confed-rate ( verhiment. When it was formed erate ( .vefment. When it was formed he denouncd it as a crime and predicted its utter and ignominous failure, and he then retired to private life to await the fulfill-ment of his predictions. He has been sub-ject to invasions and raids from both sides, but has invariably fared the worst at the hands of the Rebels. He will remain in Washingtoj a few days, and visit New York next month. - Washington Corsespondent N. Y. Tintes. Y. Tines.

# The Work of Restoration.

Letter of G. Francis Train to H. C. Carey Esq.

No. 1384 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK No. 1384 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, May 30, 1865.—Henry C. Carey, Esq. Phil-adelphia.—Dear Mr. Carey:—Looming in the distance I see a great battle to be fought between two armies to the ery of Phorec-rive TARIFF AND NO REPUBLIATION vs. FREE TKADE AND BANKRUPCY. Older than I, you have been longer in the field; tell me-ought Protectionists not to organize their forces? President Johnson stands on his antecedents—that is free trade. Secretary McCulloch yearns for specie payment—that is free trade. Bennett proposes to pay off the national debt—that is free trade. The Bryant is an ancient Democrat. Will the Bryant is an ancient Democrat. Will the eopard change his spots? The Democratic leaders are paying possum. They intend to go to the people on free trade. Now, free trade is repudiation, and places America where she was before the war, worse than a

olony of England-a toady. the world has taught me the power of Amer-ica. Her great wealth is in her herself — her mines— her manufactures— her agriculture. If free trade prevails—low

her mness ner manufactures nor agriculture. If free trade prevails low wages, squalid towns, paper colonies, and a thriftless, slavish population, like England, will haralyze our enterprise. You and Hor-ace threely have been shoulder to shoulder for a quarter of a century, and on this tariff for a quarter of a century, and on this tarlif question, have been far ahead of our so-called statesmen. I believe he gave way, however, on the paper duty. One brick al-ready gone off the tarlif fabric. Yours, like mine, is a labor of love. I have no interest in manufactures—I am not aware that you have. Hence, both speak for country. We must activate concentrate As must agitate, consolidate, concentrate. As-sociation is nature's law-birds go in flocks, animals in herds, fish in schools, insects in swarms; and when men associate as a Feder al army, treason dies and traitors perish.

Some of the Pennsylvania and New York Iron men have asked me to go to Saratoga iron men have asked me to go to Saratogy (adjourned meeting of iron manufacturerr from Chicago) as independent delegate. I want yoar views—a short, spicy letter o advice—shooting ahead, and planning cam paign. Three years this fall you were on the stage, with the solid men of Philadel phia when I advaced the American sys phia, when I advocated the American system at your academy of Music. Three weeks ago in the same place, again I stood by the iron guns, while you were in the Sincerely, George Francis Train. hair.

MR. CAREY'S REPLY. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1865.—George Francis Train, Esq., New York—Dear sir.— Yours of the 30th being misdirected, spent several days on the road, and is only now

There is no real difficulty about the Tarifi question, except that which results from the unwillingness of the parties interested to help themselves. For three years I have been urging them to do this, but it is only recently that they have been induced to be-gin to talk about doing something, When they will begin to do something, I cannot

enture to predict. Sir months since they held a convention here, and passed some resolutions—very good, but very useless. Three months since they held another at Pittsburgh, at which they adopted a second set of resolutions, and there the matter stopped. They have adopted another set at Chicago; and Saratoga will now give us the fourth, to be followed a fifth at Cleveland.

by a fifth at Cleveland. If work were to be accomplished by means of big words, they would now be near the attainment of their views. My experience, however, is opposed to this idea. So far as I have seen, it requires time, mind, and means, and none of these are they willing ' give, while their opponents give all of them Bricks cannot be made without straw.

Twenty years of my life have been given to the work, and it would require more than cost me. Increase the money may inter it has not themselves deprived me of the power to free them. My rights have been trampled upon my property has been depended and my means of living impaired, and all of this has been dopreciated, and my means of living impaired, and all of this has been done by men who have ac-cumulated millions by aid of a tariff for which they have been indebted to me.

which they have been indebted to me. They have thus compelled me to give to the work of protecting musclf against them all the time, mind and means that would so gladly have been given to protecting them against their enemies. The system under which I have suffered still continues, and while it shall do so I have no power to ren-der them the aid of wheih they stand in so much need.

o much need.

t you may have better fortune

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Frauds on the government by obliterating marks on cancelled stamps. Highly important to Volunteer Sol-diers.—General Dix's visit to Cana-da.—Dismantling field works near Washington.—Rebels joining the Mexican Army.

Mexican Army. New YORK, June 23. The Tribune's Washington special says : It is reported that frauds to an alarming extent are being practiced upon the Gov-ernment by an ingenious method of oblitera-ting cancelled stamps, and which can be done so completely that the stamp may be used mactor at an Science Stamp, be used mactor at an Science Stamp, and which the marks of cancellation cannot be removed without destroying the face of the stamp, thus af-fording perfect security against further frauds. ardon. They come rrom"athprais a great

General Schofield and staff have gone to In accordance with instructions, payma

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from North Carolina, says: Many of the planters are very desirous of the settlement in their midst of good Northern farmers.

ters will not disburse money to men who have left the volunteer service to go into the regular army; but when deductions from the latter are presented, they will be invali-dated by paymasters, and the men returned to service The Tribune's Montreal correspondent, The Tribune's Montreal correspondent, speaking of the visit of General Dix to Can-ada, says General Dix goes to Quebec on a visit to the Governor General of Canada, to inform him that the abuses of the right of asylum, so long practiced by the Canadian Government in behalf of the rebel agents,

Government in behalf of the rebel agents, must be reformed. The Herald's Washington special says : Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, will conclude his labors in that office in one week from to-day, and take his de-parture for Chicago. A military order was promulgated to-day announcing the dismounting of the field works which compose the defences of Washington, North and South of the Potomac. Division Commanders are requested to dispose of all ordnance and ordnance stores, belonging to

rdnance and ordnance stores, belonging to The Tribune's New Orleans special learns The Tribune's New Oricans special learns on the authority of a Texan officer, that 5,000 of the late rebel army of Texas have gone over the Rio Grande to enter the Mex-ican army. They are mostly missourians and Texans. They neclared they could not live under the United States flag, and would more fight with parcease scient it. A heavy outset of the Rebellion:---"Four years ago this very month, Mrs. Grant lived in her quiet home in Galena. Her husband was Mr. Grant, the leather dealer, a plain, modest, reliable man, with-out much apparent force, who attracted very little attention any way. The war had com-menced. The flag had been shot away from Sumter, and shot out of a Rebel cannon at Mornohis. One morning Mr. Grant called

even fight with negroes against it. A heavy bounty is offered to men to enter the army of Mexico. Sumter, and shot out of a Lebel cannon at Memphis. One morning Mr. Grant called on Congressman Washburne, who resides in Galena. He told Mr. W. that he did not feel right; that he could not sleep nights; that he felt that he was not doing his duty.

### OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Abrogation of the coast blockade.— Surrender of Galveston and the end of the Rebellion.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. Whereas, by the proclamations of the President, of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the Uni-ted States was set on foot; but whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist. Now, therefore, be it known that I. An-trew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign comrequest of Governor Frates. On the mon-ing of the fourth day, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Washburne's rootns, and said to him-'Nobody knows me here—there is nothing for me to do—I am going home.' 'Hold on which ports will be open to foreign com-merce on the 1st of July next, on the terms a day or two longer,' said Washbnrae The next day an important discussion wa and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be under-stood, however, that the blockade thus re-scinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights in He held an interview with the State anthorities for thirty minutes, and then went

of the United States. The greater or less subversion of civil auanthorities for thirty minutes, and then went out. As the door closed, Governor Yates cried out, 'Good God, Washburne, who is this man? I have learned more about troops in these thirty minutes than I ever knew in all my life. All I can do for him now is to put him on my staff. You go home and raise a regiment, and I'll commission him as colonel.' The thing was done. The rest of the story the world knows by heart.' the greater of less subversion of civil ad-thority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that due efficiency may, for a season, make it ad-visable to employ the army and navy of the Inited States towards carrying the laws into effect whenever such employment may be

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23d

day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States

of America, the eighty-ninth ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President :

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

in numerous large cities, and finds its no-blest culmination in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, has lately died in Eugland, where for some time he has been in infirm health. He was the son of humble parents, and for SURRENDER OF GALVESTON, ETC. DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARY STANTON AND ADM'L THATCH-ER. WASHINGTON, June 23. Major Gen. Dix, New York: The Navy Department has just received an official despatch from Admiral Thatcher, dated at Galveston, June 8, reporting that on the 1st of this month General Received

Immense collection of Rebel medical stores-Secessionists rushing for pardon-General Schopield as Ra-leigh.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Newbern dates to the 18th inst, have been received. The im-mense supply of Rebel medical stores coi-lected at Charlotte had been received there. It required two weeks to inventory them. Governor Holden thinks the enrollment of loyal voters can be completed so as to have the State Convention election take place about the middle of August.

state

Raleigh to e-tablish his headquarters as commander of the department. NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

now that the emancipation of the slaves will necessarily change the agricultural sys-tem. The negroes in many portions of the State are again at work on the plantations

s industriously as before the ac The Wilmington, North Carolina, Herald of the 17th, says the removal of restrictions on trade have had a wonderful effect on on trade have had a wonderful effect on bringing out cotton, turpentine, rosin, and other products. Large quantities are being brought from outhouses and other biding places. The last steamer had a full cargo, and left enough on the wharf to freight ano-ther steamer. Large orders for goods have been sent North, and all branches of business are improving with remarkable rapidity

How GRANT Got INTO THE WAR .--- The well-known correspondent of the Boston Journal, who writes under the signature of Burleigh, thus relates the story of Grant's entrance into the United States Army at the outset of the Rebellion:—

Washburne asked him what was the matte

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH PAXTON -J

world as the architect of the London Crystal Palace of 1851 and the inventor of a system of building which has been imitated

#### ERRATUM.

The compositors in the article on "export duties" in our last week's issue, makes u to say:

"We annually buy millions of dollars worth of manufactured cotton goods from England and pay the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to the

In this shape the sentence is simply unintelligible. It was written, and should have beed printed thus: "We annually buy millions of dollars' worth of manufactured cotton goods from England, and pay for them in gold, to the great detriment of our internal commerce and home industry, which we ought to manufacture at home, and thereby, while keeping our gold at home, also create a remunerative home market for the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, in-

stead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value."

Canal, with the view of continuum principal Ohio river, upon the plan of the principal canal lines of New York.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, it is now un dreprension DAVIS, it is now induction to be settled, will be tried by a civil tribu-tion of the marginum prismer, the Jus-tice Chase presiding. We do not yet learn whether he is to be tried for treason only or for other offenses also.—N. Y. Tribune.

"PORTE CRAYON." -- It is understood that Colonel David H. Strother, aid to Governor Pierpont, known to the world of letters and art under the non de plume "Porte Crayon," is about to be appointed by the President to a foreign mission.—*Richmond Republic*.

SURVEYORS are now running the route of the Southern Pa. R. R. in Fulton county, the Southern Pa. K. R. in Fulton county, Pa., and at last accounts had reached a point just beyond Harrisonville. The Frank-lin *Repository* says the work has been taken hold of in good earnest, and there is every reason to believe that the road will be speedily put under contract.

A MAN in New England, who recently in vested two hundred dollars in one of the in-stitutions which distribute articles of jewelry at one dollar each, got watches and jewelry which purported to be worth five hundred and ninety-nine dollars, but on sending his prizes to the assay office to be melted, he found that there was just nine dollars and sixty-two cents worth of gold and silver in the lot.

the lot. A Southerner was lately arrested at Me-chanicsburg, Pa., charged with robbing a farmer in Cumberland county. He has made a confession in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the White Ghosts, is scattered through Penn-sylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and localities of different individuals in the valley; as well as a list of towns and distances between them from Williamsport to Lancaster.

Manapore to Lancaster. Morse's American Geography has been excluded by authority from the public schools of Upper Canada, because it is "calculated to impress on the youthfal mind the idea that the United States of America is the only country in the world meriting particu-lar description, and that other lands are merely pendicles and appurtenances of that great nation, while the pictorial illustrations exhibit the bravery of American troops and the cowardice of their opponents.

rith Benjamin Wood, of New York, an know his handwriting. (The indorsement "B. Wood" on the back of the bill of ex b. Wood on the back of the bar of the change, as given above, was exhibited to the witness, and the handwriting identified by him as that of Benjamin Wood, of New York.) Witness stated further, that at the een dated bir. Wood was a menmer of the Congress of the United States, and he be-lieved editor and proprietor of the New York Daily News.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ABRAHAM D. RUSSEE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ABRAHAM D. RUSSEL. By Judge-Advocate Holt—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood, of the City of New-York, and know his handwriting. (The in-dorsement on the bill of exchange exhibited to the previous witness, was identified by this witness to be the handwriting of Mr. Wood.) At the time of the date of that bill of exchange, Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and edi-tor and proprietor of the New-York Daily News. Witness had been in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood. The Court then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

receiving letters from Mr. Wood. The Court then took a recess till 2 o'clock. Upon reassembling Judge-Advocate Holt suggested that if the argument of the coun-sel for the defence was now commenced in the absence of Col. Tompkins, a member of the court, who was indisposed, it would have to be read over to him during a subsequent session of the court. He thought there would be no loss of time to the court if an adjournment was taken until Monday. The court accordingly adjourned until The court accordingly adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS TO GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.—Hon. James Speed, Attorney General, has deci-ded that a volunteer, accepted and muster-ed into the service under the statute of July 4, 1864, whether for a term of one year, or two years, or for three years, if he is mus-tered out of the service before the expira-tion of the term of service for which he en-listed, is entitled only to receive the propor-tion of the bounty allowed him by the stat-ute, whether one-third, or two-thirds there-of, which had actually accrued before the date of his discharge. If, for instance, he volunteered for two years, and is mustered out before the expiration of the first year of his source he are a standard or the first year of

his service, he cannot claim either the sec-ond or third installment of the bounty of two hundred dollars which would have been payable to him had he continued in the ser-vice till the expiration of the two years for which he enlisted.

the cowardice of their opponents. A man named Elliot, who left Bellefonte, Gentre county, and joined John Morgan's guerrilla band lately had the audacity to re-turn to Bellefonte and elaim a friendly ac-quaintance with the true and loyal men of Centre county. He was summarily refused and driven out of the community, without ceremony, as he deserved to have been. AN EXCITING DEBATE on the Mexican question took place in the French Legisla-ture on the Sth inst. Jules Farre, the leader of the republican party denounced the Mexican expedition and declared that Max-imilian's empire would fall to pieces as soon as the French troops were withdrawn.

Our advices from the South are of a most

Our advices from the South are of a most contralictory character, and evidently take their omplexicu from the varied points of truly, view hd different personal circumstances of the orrespondents. Some reports are of the nest gloony character, representing the peopl as utterly destitue, yet bitter in their -Ligg towards the government which now gives tem daily food; business is stagnant; the neroos as lazy and exhibiting a reck-less linuse which they mistake for freedom. Othr statements describe a revival of bm-

Other statements describe a revival of bu-iness the activity of planters in preparing their round for next year's crop, and the succe of efforts for the elevation and independace of the negroes. It is evident that a conderable time must elapse before the societ of the Southern States can be recon-struct upon a basis of freedom, and permanet and universal prosperity can be sprea over their desolated domain, but trenbus efforts are being made both by he rivate philanthopy to hasten this lesirale futur

TheRebel Governors of Louisiana and Texashave issued proclamations to the peo-ple of heir respective States, the former in a subdissive and regretful tone, the latter in a lortatory and somewhat belligerent

Theprobabilities are that the Southern Stateswill all be provided with regular or provisenal State governments before the nrtiona holiday next month. On the 17th inst, Tresident Johnson appointed Pro-visionalGovernors for the States of Texas and Gergia, and others for Florida, Ala-bama ad South Carolina, are to be ap-pointed immediately. mediately

The pllowing Southern States have elec The fresident has appointed the follow-ing Provisional Governors :-Norti Carolina, Willirm W. Holden. Georgia, James Johnson. Mississippi, William L. Sharkey. Texas Andrew J. Hamilton. Provisional Governors as yet to be ap-pointed for the following States:-Alabama, South Carolina, Florida.-N. Y. Tribune.

## Recapture of Dick Turner.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Richmond apers of Monday say that Dick Turner, ne keeper of Libby Prison, under the Reb-

cloping ti I remain, with great regard, yours very truly, HENRY C. CAREY.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN 1859 .- The Vice-President of the late rebel Confede-racy, when a member of Congress, was distin-guished above others for what Joshua R. Giddings used to call "plantation manners." Despite his professed Union sentiments, he wasfit to succeed John Randolph in the prac-tice of insulting the people of the free states. He always seemed to feel that he owned slaves, and had a right therefore to be abusive to those who did not. This character of the man is fully exem

this character of the man is fully exem-plified in a speech made by him in the House of Representatives during the session of 1859. Thefollowing passage is a sample: "Gentlemen: You make a good deal of clamor, but it don't al rm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You

have got used to that kind of tark. Fou have threatened before, but yon have neve-performed. You have always caved in, and you will do it again. You are a mouthing, white-livered set. We don't care for your opposition. You rail, but we are used to your railing. You hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of Heaven into Hell. They set up a how at their discomfiture, and so will you. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe.

and so will you. Fou must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe. "Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You have tried to drive us to the wall, but things are changed. In 1850 you were im-perious and grasping, and wanted to take all the territory north of 36 30. Now you will lose all. You went awoolling and you have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain; you will only be slapped in as to complain; you will only be slapped in as to complain; you will only be stapped in the face. Don,t resist; you will only be lashed into obedience. Your legislatures of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massa-chusetts, and your northern divines, our opponents everywhere, are merely adders, whose vocation it is to his; they are simply howling devils, who shall be sent to hold. howligg devils who shall be sent to hell." -Eve. Post.

McCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.—The Washing-ton correspondent of the Delaware County American gives this pleasant paragraph: I have before me the annual reports of the Rebel Sceretary of War from the beginning of the rebellion to the close of 1863. In looking it over I was struck by the report of operations at Manassas. You remember how McClellan dilly-dallied and would not move upon this place until he had enough of men to reach from Washington to that place, and then how he traveled a snail's pase, and only showed a determination to possess it after he found it had been evacua-ted. Well Gen'L Trimble in his report says starving condition. CINCINNATI, June 21. —A Nashville dis-patch to the *Gazette* says : General Thomas has issued an order allowing all persons sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war to return, also abolishing the pass sys-tem over all railroads and rivers in his depossess it after he found it had been evacua-possess it after he found it had been evacua-ted. Well Gen'l. Trimble in his report says that he occupied and held that place with four hundred men, till he saw us coming when he evacuated the place. This was the army with wooden cannon that held us at hay till the whole South was organized, and on a military focting. The reports are very bay till the whole South was organized, and on a military focting. The reports are very full, and appear as impartial as those put lished by our Sceretary of War. The bin-ding is indicative of things in Dixie, for it is of coarse Kentucky Jean-leather being too scarce to use upon the backs of public docu-ments.

on the 1st of this month General Brown, commanding the United States forces, ocof a leaf. At this time the International Exhibition

Cupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d of June the Rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder met in the har-bor of Galveston, General A. J. Smith, scheme was under way, and Paxton presen ted a plan for the building, which was adop ted. From that time he became famous representing Major-General Canby, and Gen. Kirby Smith then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed upon at New Orleans. On the 5th of June full and formal posses-He grew rich, was made a Knight by the Queen, and was elected to the British Parliament. Having risen from the people he always remained their friend and was on the liberal side. He was sixty-one years old at the time of his death.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

ion of Galveston was delivered up to the United States forces, and the flag of the Union raised. On the 8th of June Admiral Thatcher Mrs. Secretary Seward died on the morn

went ashore, and was cordially received by the Rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the United States ing of the 22d inst., in the presence of her family and many devoted friends. naval force to remain there for their pro-It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights in the event of his return from

tection. Galveston is before this time strongly gar-risoned by the United States land forces sent forward by General Canby. General

sco by the steamer America.

Important Order of Gen. Thomas.

Sheridan is also probably there in person. The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued. E. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

Wreck of the Steamer Golden Rule,-All the passengers and crew saved.

George A. Trenholm, who carried on the rag business for Joff. Davis under the desig-nation of "Secretary of the Treasury," has fallen into the hands of the Union troops. NEW YORK, May 24. The Union State Convention of Ohio net at Columbus on the 21, inst. D. Cox was nominated as the candidate for

amounted to \$15,922,700.

Mexico.

Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, the third naval officer of rank, in our country, died at the La Piere House in Philadelphia, on he morning of the 24th inst.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

THE subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan on Saturday last amounted to \$2,315, 800. The total subscriptions for the week

roled rebel troops, struck a snag, on the 9th inst., twelve miles below Shreveport, on the Red River. Over two hundred lives

John C. Breckinridge, Capt. J. Wilson, Col. Wood and two rebel soldiers escaped from the coast of Florida in an open hoat and after a perilous voyage of eight days, reached Cardenas, on the coast of Cuba. paddle wheels, and detaining her from going to sea till the 22d. At 3:40 A. M. on the 30th, in a heavy rain, she struck a rock and

Stuck fast. On the 8th instant, the United States steamers Huntsville and State of Georgia sailed from Aspinwall for the wreck, to bring away the passengers. They were brought to Aspinwall, and forwarded to San Fran-On the New York and Erie Rail Road on the morning of the 22d inst., a passenger train was thrown off the track, near the town of Deposit, by a broken rail, resulting in the injury of twenty seven persons.

ATZEROTT, one of the assassins on trial at Washington, has confessed that he was in a conspiracy to capture the President, but de-nies that he was a party to the conspiracy to Meat and flour issued to the poor of Atlanta—People of Tennessee in a starving condition. murder him.

> Edward Ruffin, who fired the first gun Fort Sunter, committed suicide on Satur-day the 17th inst., near Danville, Va., by blowing out his brains with a musket. He had been low spirited since the capture of Richmond, and did not wish to live under

for San Francisco, besides a full crew, all of whom were saved and landed on the island, vere lost.

The Transport, Kentucky, with 1200 pa-